

Hab. GUATEMALA, Teleman in Vera Paz (*Champion*). — COLOMBIA³; GUIANA, Cayenne^{1 2}.

One specimen, from the Polochic Valley.

7. *Cambogia insignata*.

Cambogia insignata, Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 670¹.

Cambogia leprosa, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 128. fig. 36².

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Hedemann*², *Rümelin*), Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Panima, and Senahu in Vera Paz, Las Mercedes 3000 feet, San Isidro 1300 feet, Volcan de Atitlan 2500 to 3500 feet (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA¹; BRAZIL².

A very common species in Guatemala, varying considerably in size and colour and in the distinctness of the markings.

8. *Cambogia occia*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 4, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries pale yellow, each crossed by a dark brown wide line; the primaries with a reddish-brown dot at the end of the cell, and numerous fine orange-yellow lines crossing from the costal to the inner margin, the costal margin shaded with reddish-brown; the secondaries crossed by rows of small orange-yellow spots, a small dark brown dot at the end of the cell, and several small brown spots on the outer margin; the underside much paler than above: head, thorax, and abdomen reddish-brown, the antennæ brown, the legs yellowish. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).

C. occia may possibly be an extreme form of *C. insignata*, Walk.; it varies slightly in the distinctness of the markings. Our description and figure are taken from a strongly-marked Costa Rican specimen.

9. *Cambogia odati*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 5, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries brownish-yellow, each crossed by darker waved lines, which in some specimens are broken into spots, and in others form a rather wide indistinct band, the fringe orange-yellow; the underside very much as above, but much paler: head, thorax, and abdomen yellowish-brown, the antennæ brown.—The *female* very similar to the male. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, Panima in Vera Paz, Las Mercedes 3000 feet, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet, San Isidro 1600 feet, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

This species is common throughout the greater part of our region. It varies in size and colour and in the distinctness of the markings. Our description and figure are taken from a Zapote specimen.

10. *Cambogia numeria*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 6, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries orange-brown, each crossed from the costal to the inner margin by three narrow yellow waved lines,—the first near the base, the second beyond the middle, the third submarginal and almost broken up into small spots,—and with a marginal row of yellow spots extending from the

apex to the anal angle, the base of the primaries irrorated with small yellow dots, the fringe orange-brown and yellow; the underside much paler than above and with the lines very indistinct: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs orange-brown, the antennæ dark brown. Expanse $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Allied to *C. odatis*.

11. **Cambogia nucula**, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 7, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries reddish-brown, each with a broken yellow line crossing beyond the middle from the costal to the inner margin, the fringe yellowish-brown; the underside paler than above: head, thorax, and abdomen reddish-brown, the antennæ brown. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen. Allied to *C. numeria*.

12. **Cambogia** —?

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 feet (*Rogers*).

Three worn specimens of an apparently distinct species, but not in sufficiently good condition for description.

13. **Cambogia cedon**, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 8, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries pale yellow, each crossed near the base by indistinct fine brownish lines; the primaries with a wide brown band crossing beyond the middle from the costal margin to very near the inner margin but not reaching it, the outer margin and the fringe yellow; the secondaries with a large brown spot on the inner margin extending across the middle almost to the costal margin, the fringe yellow; the underside paler than above, with the dark brown band very distinct: head white in front, the collar, thorax, abdomen, and legs yellow, the antennæ pale brown. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro 1600 feet, Zapote, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

This species varies in colour, some specimens being much darker than others. It may be distinguished from all other members of the genus known to me by the broad reddish-brown blotches on both wings. We figure a specimen from San Isidro.

14. **Cambogia (?) necula**, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 9, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries reddish-fawn-colour; the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by four narrow waved dark brown lines, and with a submarginal zigzag yellow line extending from the costal margin close to the apex to the inner margin at the anal angle, the apex broadly bordered with yellow, two silvery-white spots at the end of the cell; the secondaries crossed by three waved dark brown lines—the first near the base, the second and third beyond the middle,—and with a submarginal zigzag line extending from the apex to the inner margin just above the anal angle, and two silvery-white spots at the end of the cell; the fringe alternately reddish-brown and yellow; the underside much paler than above, with all the lines very indistinct: head, thorax, abdomen, and antennæ reddish-fawn-colour, the legs paler. Expanse $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, San Feliz (*Champion*).

Two specimens, one much paler than the other. Our figure is taken from the darker one.

ASTHENA.

Asthena, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 310 (1816); Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 434; Walker, Cat. xxii. p. 673; Packard, in Report of the U.S. Geol. Survey of the Territ. x. p. 324, t. 4. fig. 2 (neurulation) (1876).

Walker in his Catalogue included nine species in this genus; others have since been described by Snellen and Packard, and we now add two from our region.

1. *Asthena carnana*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. figg. 10, ♂; 11, ♀.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries brownish-fawn-colour; the primaries with a small black dot at the end of the cell, an indistinct submarginal yellow line broken into spots extending from near the apex to the inner margin (in some specimens this is much more distinct than in others), and some very minute yellow spots on the outer margin, the marginal line dark brown; the secondaries crossed below the middle from the apex to the anal angle by two rows of round yellow dots, the marginal line dark brown; the fringe alternately brown and yellow; the underside of the primaries very much paler than above, and with the yellow markings considerably larger, that of the secondaries pale yellowish-white, with the marginal line dark brown.—*Female* with the yellow spots and lines much more distinct. Expanse, ♂ ♀, 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes 3000 feet (*Champion*).

The Mexican example, a male, is paler, and has the yellow markings larger than in the Guatemalan specimens, a pair of which we figure. Allied to *A. relaxata*, Snell.

2. *Asthena neclas*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 12, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries reddish-fawn-colour, each crossed by fine waved reddish lines; the primaries with the costal margin, apex, and a streak on the middle of the outer margin shaded with blackish-brown, and with a round black dot in the cell, beyond which a pale waved line clouded with black on the inner side crosses the wing from the costal to the inner margin; the secondaries crossed about the middle by a waved black line almost broken into dots; the outer margin of both wings with black points; the fringe yellowish-brown; the underside paler than above: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs reddish-fawn-colour, the antennæ brown.—*Female* very similar to the male. Expanse, ♂ ♀, $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens, one male and two females.

ACIDALIA.

Acidalia, Treitschke, Schmett. von Europa, vi. 2. p. 5 (1828); Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 444; Walker, Cat. xxii. p. 680; Packard, in Report of the U. S. Geol. Surv. of the Territ. x. p. 326, t. 4. figg. 3, 3 a-c, t. 6. fig. 21 (neurulation).

This genus includes a very large number of species from all parts of the world; thirty-three are here recorded from within our limits*.

* I have not been able to find some of Walker's types in the National Collection, and it is possible that I have redescribed one or two of his species.

1. *Acidalia enucleata*.

Acidalia enucleata, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 505, Phalén. t. 12. fig. 3¹; Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 201²; Pack. in Report of the U.S. Geol. Survey of the Territ. x. p. 347, t. 10. fig. 67³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Canada², Maine to Texas³.—MEXICO, Jalapa, Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*).

Mr. Schaus's specimens agree well with those in the Grote collection in the National Museum, but not with Guenée's figure.

2. *Acidalia compensata*.

Acidalia compensata, Walk. Cat. xx. p. 724¹ (reprinted in Pack. in Report of the U.S. Geol. Survey of the Territ. x. p. 354).

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, East Florida¹.—MEXICO, State of Durango (*Forrer*), Cuernavaca in Morelos (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*Höge, M. Trujillo, and coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz, Senahu, Purula, Sabo, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Calderas (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet, San Francisco 4500 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

This species varies greatly in colour and in the distinctness of the markings, some specimens being almost white, others fawn-coloured, almost every shade between the two being represented in our large series.

3. *Acidalia umbilicata*.

Acidalia umbilicata, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 504¹; Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 727².

Acidalia indoctaria, Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 731³.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Rio Papagaio, Venta de Zopilote, Dos Arroyos, and La Venta in Guerrero, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon, Panzos, San Joaquin, San Gerónimo, Coatepeque, Zapote (*Champion*); HONDURAS, Ruatan I. (*Gaumer*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA³; ANTILLES, Haiti¹ and San Domingo², Jamaica².

A very common species in our region. It varies slightly in colour, some specimens being darker than others.

4. *Acidalia botydata*.

Acidalia botydata, Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 727¹.

Hab. MEXICO, La Venta in Guerrero 300 feet (*H. H. Smith*).—ANTILLES, San Domingo¹.

One specimen, inseparable from Walker's type in the British Museum.

5. *Acidalia subquadrata*.

Acidalia subquadrata, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 459¹; Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 729².

Acidalia confertaria, Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 733³.

Acidalia apparitaria, Walk. loc. cit.⁴

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Juan, Panima, Cahabon, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Coatepeque, Las Mercedes, San Isidro, Zapote (*Champion*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*³⁴); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).—GUIANA, Cayenne¹²; BRAZIL¹²³.

Common in Southern Mexico and Guatemala, varying considerably in the distinctness of the markings on both wings.

6. *Acidalia* (?) *obrimo*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 13.)

Primaries and secondaries pale greyish-fawn-colour, each crossed from the costal to the inner margin by darker brown lines and bands, and with a submarginal wavy white line, the marginal line dark brown, the fringe pale fawn-colour; the underside very much as above, but with the brown bands darker: head, thorax, and abdomen pale greyish-brown. Expanse $\frac{9}{16}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*).

Three specimens, all of which are without antennæ.

7. *Acidalia cavana*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 14.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries pale brownish-white slightly irrorated with darker scales, each crossed by three narrow brown lines—the first nearest the base, the second about the middle, the third, which is more wavy than either of the others, submarginal,—and with a small dot at the end of the cell, the marginal line brown; the underside very much as above: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen pale brownish-white, the legs pale brown. Expanse $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*).

Four specimens, three of which are in poor condition.

8. *Acidalia eupitheciata*.

Acidalia eupitheciata, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 461¹; Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 729².

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*), Amula in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).—AMAZONS, Ega²; BRAZIL¹².

We have received a large series of this species from Amula, but only one or two specimens from each of the other localities.

9. *Acidalia spernata*.

Acidalia spernata, Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 730¹.

Hab. HONDURAS (*Dyson*¹).—VENEZUELA¹.

I am unable to find the types of this species in the National Collection.

10. **Acidalia onca**, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 15.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries very pale greyish-brown, thickly irrorated with darker scales; the primaries crossed from the costal margin to the anal angle by a rather wide, slightly darker submarginal band, and with a small black dot at the end of the cell; the fringe greyish-white; the underside very much as above: head, thorax, and abdomen pale greyish-brown.—*Female* very similar to the male. Expanse $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

A small species allied to *A. eupitheciata*, Guen., and apparently peculiar to Mexico. We figure a specimen from Atoyac.

11. **Acidalia celenna**, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 16.)

Primaries and secondaries pure white; the primaries broadly bordered on the costal margin from the base to the apex with reddish-brown, a very distinct reddish-brown spot on the middle of the inner margin, round which the wing is slightly irrorated with reddish-brown scales; the secondaries crossed by two pairs of indistinct brownish spots; both wings with a marginal row of small reddish-brown dots; the fringe long, white; the underside white, entirely without spots, the costal margin of the primaries as above but much paler: head, palpi, and antennæ brown, the collar, thorax, abdomen, and legs white. Expanse $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet (*Champion*).

A very distinct species. Our figure is taken from a Bugaba specimen.

12. **Acidalia (?) enona**, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 17.)

Primaries and secondaries yellow; the primaries with the costal margin to the apex broadly banded with reddish-brown, the inner portion of the wing slightly irrorated with reddish-brown scales; the secondaries crossed by two broken reddish-brown bands; the fringe very long, yellow: head, thorax, and abdomen reddish-brown, the latter yellowish near the anus and on the underside, the legs pale yellowish-white. Expanse $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

One rather worn specimen, captured by Mr. Herbert Smith in March 1888. This peculiar species has very narrow wings, but it comes near *A. celenna*.

13. **Acidalia carna**, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 18.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries pale brownish-grey irrorated with darker scales, each with a very distinct small brown dot at the end of cell and a submarginal row of small brown spots, the marginal line brown, the fringe grey; the underside very much as above, but with the primaries darker: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale greyish-brown. Expanse $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen. This small species also has very narrow wings.

14. **Acidalia eburneata**.

Acidalia eburneata, Guen. Sp. gén. des Léop. ix. p. 474¹; Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 734².

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Morelia (*F. D. G.*), Tierra Colorada in Guerrero, Cuernavaca in Morelos, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Chiacam, San Gerónimo, Dueñas, Zapote (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan

de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet, San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).—BRAZIL^{1 2}.

Varies in the distinctness of the small black dots on the wings, some specimens being almost entirely white, others thickly spotted.

15. *Acidalia figurinata*.

Acidalia figurinata, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 473¹; Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 734².

Hab. HONDURAS (*Dyson*²).—VENEZUELA²; AMAZONS^{1 2}; BRAZIL².

16. *Acidalia delotaria*.

Hemalea delotaria, Hübn. Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett. ii. p. 11, figg. 235, 236¹.

Acidalia delotaria, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 484²; Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 736³.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).—GUIANA, Surinam^{1 2 3}.

We have only received four specimens of this species.

17. *Acidalia nursica*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 19.)

Primaries and secondaries brownish-grey, crossed by faint brown lines, the costal and outer margins of the primaries and the outer margin of the secondaries edged with reddish-brown, the primaries with a distinct brown spot just above the anal angle, the fringe yellowish-brown; the underside greyish-white, without markings of any kind: head, thorax, and antennæ brownish-grey (the abdomen and legs wanting). Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen.

18. *Acidalia olmia*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 20.)

Female. Primaries and secondaries pale cream-colour, slightly irrorated with reddish-fawn-coloured scales; the primaries with the base and the costal and outer margins bordered with reddish fawn-colour, a waved fawn-coloured line crossing the wing about the middle from the costal to the inner margin; the secondaries crossed about the middle from the costal to the inner margin by a waved fawn-coloured line, and with the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle bordered with fawn-colour; the fringe reddish-fawn-colour; the underside paler than above, and with the markings very indistinct: head and thorax cream-colour, the abdomen pale fawn-colour, the antennæ and legs fawn-colour. Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Allied to *A. delotaria*, from which it may be at once distinguished by the dark margin to the wings.

19. *Acidalia longipennata*.

Acidalia longipennata, Pack. Fifth Rep. Peabody Acad. Sc. p. 71 (1873)¹; Report of the U.S. Geol. Survey of the Territ. x. p. 332, t. 10. fig. 47².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas^{1 2}.—MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen, captured by Mr. Smith in August 1888.

20. ***Acidalia cazeca***, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 21.)

Female. Primaries and secondaries white, thickly irrorated with grey scales, each crossed beyond the middle from the costal to the inner margin by two waved grey lines, and with a marginal grey line, the fringe white: head, thorax, and abdomen white, the antennæ and legs brownish-white. Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*).

Two specimens, one much more distinctly marked than the other.

21. ***Acidalia catenes***, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 22.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries greyish-white, thickly irrorated with dark grey scales; the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by three waved greyish lines—the first about the middle of the cell, the second and third beyond it,—and with a very indistinct waved greyish line extending from the apex almost to the anal angle, the marginal line with black points; the secondaries crossed by grey lines corresponding to those on the primaries, and with a small black dot at the end of the cell, the marginal line with black points; the fringe grey; the underside with the base of the primaries darker and all the markings more distinct: head, thorax, and abdomen greyish-white, the antennæ and legs brownish. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

One specimen. Allied to *A. cazeca*.

22. ***Acidalia privata***. (Tab. LII. fig. 23.)

Acidalia privata, Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 738¹.

Acidalia impropriaria, Walk. loc. cit.²

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Zapote, Purula, Panzos (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA^{1 2}.

Varies in colour from white to pale brownish-white. We figure a specimen from Chiriqui.

23. ***Acidalia suffundaria***.

Acidalia suffundaria, Walk. Cat. xxii. p. 741¹.

Hab. HONDURAS (*Dyson*¹).

The type of this species cannot now be found in the National Collection.

24. ***Acidalia calidata***. (Tab. LII. fig. 24.)

Acidalia (?) *calidata*, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 1599¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan 2500 to 3500 feet, Panama in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet (*Champion*)—AMAZONS¹.

From Guatemala we have received six specimens, but only one, a male, from Panama. Our figure is taken from one of the former.

25. *Acidalia concoloraria*.

Acidalia concoloraria, Dogn. Le Nat. 1890, p. 19¹; Lép. de Loja (Equateur), ii. p. 73, t. 6. fig. 19².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Senahu, El Tumbador (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—ECUADOR^{1 2}.

26. *Acidalia retractaria*.

Acidalia retractaria, Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 785¹ (reprinted in Pack. in Report of the U.S. Geol. Survey of the Territ. x. p. 356).

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, East Florida¹.—MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Mexican specimens agree well with Walker's type in the National Museum.

27. *Acidalia latiferaria*.

Acidalia latiferaria, Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 787¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Las Vigas (*coll. Schaus*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*¹).

The type is in very poor condition, and I feel considerable doubt in referring Mr. Schaus's specimen to the same species.

28. *Acidalia* (?) *numitoria*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 25.)

Female. Primaries and secondaries uniformly pale grey, each crossed by two narrow white lines—the first nearest the base, the second beyond the middle,—and with a yellowish-grey marginal line, the fringe grey; the underside greyish-white, without markings: head and upperside of the antennæ white, the thorax, abdomen, legs, and underside of the antennæ brownish-white. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen.

29. *Acidalia* (?) *carmenta*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 26.)

Female. Primaries and secondaries very pale citron-yellow, darker at the base, each crossed about the middle from the costal to the inner margin by an indistinct row of reddish-brown spots, beyond which are two narrow metallic golden lines extending from the costal margin near the apex to the anal angle—the first line is submarginal, the second marginal; the fringe pale yellow; the underside pale yellowish-white: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale yellow. Expanse $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens, all females, the one from Mexico, in Mr. Schaus's collection, being larger than either of the others. Our description and figure are taken from the Senahu example.

30. *Acidalia* (?) *ocrisia*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 27.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries pale yellowish-fawn-colour, each crossed beyond the middle by a waved pale brown line, beyond which on the primaries is a row of small reddish-brown spots; the primaries with the costal margin brownish at the base, and with a white streak edged with reddish-yellow at the end of the cell; the fringe dark yellow; the underside yellowish-white, the costal margin and the apex of the primaries shaded with pink: head, antennæ, and thorax yellowish-fawn-colour (the abdomen wanting); legs pinkish-brown. Expanse $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Two specimens, both without abdomen.

31. *Acidalia nycteis*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 28.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries reddish-brown irrorated with yellow scales, each crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two indistinct darker brown waved lines, the costal margin of the primaries rather broadly bordered with yellow from the base to near the apex, the fringe reddish-brown; the underside pale yellow, the primaries shaded with pink: head and front of the thorax yellow, the rest of the thorax and the abdomen reddish-brown. Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen, allied to *A. ocrisia*.

32. *Acidalia odrussa*, sp. n. (Tab. LII. fig. 29.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries greyish-white, thickly irrorated with pale brown scales; the primaries with three brown spots on the costal margin nearest the apex, and a pale zigzag line crossing the wing beyond the middle, the fringe greyish-white; the secondaries very similarly marked; the underside darker than above, and with the lines much more distinct: head, antennæ, and legs reddish-brown, the thorax and abdomen grey.—*Female* very similar to the male. Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, State of Durango (*Forrer*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro, Zapote (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Caché (*Rogers*).

Varies considerably in colour and in the distinctness of the markings. We figure a specimen from Teapa.

33. *Acidalia fulvicosta*.

Acidalia fulvicosta, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. ix. p. 191¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 to 5000 feet, Volcan de Atitlan 2500 to 3500 feet, Panajachel 5000 feet, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

Walker's type of this species is now in my own collection.

ZANCLOPTERYX.

Zanclopteryx, Herrich-Schäffer, Samml. aussereur. Schmett. p. 26 (1850–58); Guenée, Sp. gén. des Léop. x. p. 15; Walker, Cat. xxiii. p. 809.

Gasmara, Walker, Cat. xxvi. p. 1634.

The type of this genus is *Z. aculeataria*, Herr.-Schäff., an insect ranging as far

north as the Mexican State of Guerrero; two eastern species are also included in it by Guenée.

1. *Zanclopteryx aculeataria*.

Zanclopteryx aculeataria, Herr.-Schäff. Samml. aussereur. Schmett. pp. 62, 81, fig. 330¹; Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. x. p. 15²; Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 810³; Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 334⁴.

Gasmara uniferata, Walk. Cat. xxvi. p. 1634⁵.

Hab. MEXICO, Dos Arroyos in Guerrero 1000 feet (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*), Obispo (*Salvin, in mus. D.*), Panama city (*J. J. Walker*).—BRAZIL^{1 2 3}; AMAZONS⁴, Ega⁵.

The females are generally without the lines crossing the wings, but some specimens show them very faintly.

Subfam. MICRONIINÆ.

RACASTA.

Racasta, Walker, Cat. xxiii. p. 830 (1861).

The single species included in this genus by Walker extends northwards to Guatemala.

1. *Racasta caberaria*.

Racasta caberaria, Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 830¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 to 5000 feet (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA¹; GUIANA; ECUADOR.

The sexes of this species are very much alike; the female only was known to Walker.

NEDUSIA.

Nedusia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 291 (1816); Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. x. p. 31; Walker, Cat. xxiii. p. 832.

1. *Nedusia mutilaria*.

Nedusia mutilaria, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 291¹; Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett. i. p. 30, figg. 181, 182²; Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. x. p. 31³; Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 832⁴.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota; GUIANA, Cayenne³, Surinam^{2 4}; AMAZONS, Pará, Santarem⁴; BRAZIL.

One specimen from Guatemala, a female, agreeing well with others from South America in my own collection, and also with Hübner's figure.

2. *Nedusia cuticulata*.

Nedusia cuticulata, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. x. p. 31, Phalén. t. 12. fig. 3¹; Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 832².

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*), Dos Arroyos in Guerrero 1000 feet (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).—GUIANA, Cayenne^{1 2}.

This is probably a small, pale form of *N. mutilaria*

ORUDIZA.

Orudiza, Walker, Cat. xxiii. p. 857 (1861).

Two species are included under this generic name by Walker, one from India, the other from Venezuela; the latter extends northwards to Mexico. *Orudiza* is closely allied to *Nedusia*, Hübn., but it has the antennæ of the males more deeply pectinated.

1. *Orudiza placidaria*.

Orudiza placidaria, Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 858¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*), Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), San Gerónimo, Zapote, Volcan de Atitlan 3500 to 4500 feet, Cerro Zunil 4000 to 5000 feet (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet, Caché (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA¹.

We have a large series before us of this species, showing considerable variation in colour and in the distinctness of the markings.

SYNGRIA.

Syngria, Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. x. p. 32 (1857); Walker, Cat. xxiii. p. 832.

1. *Syngria druidaria*.

♂. *Syngria druidaria*, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. x. p. 32, Phalén. t. 16. fig. 1¹; Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 833².

♀. *Syngria falcinaria*, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. x. p. 33³; Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 833⁴.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*Brooks*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cayo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Cahabon, and Telemán in Vera Paz (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, in mus. D.; Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*), Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet, David (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA²; GUIANA^{1 2}; AMAZONS^{3 4}, Ega²; BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro.

Varies considerably in colour in both sexes—from pale greyish-fawn-colour to dark brown,—and in the distinctness of the markings. In some specimens the creamy-

white spots near the anal angle of the primaries are large and distinct; in others they are entirely wanting.

2. *Syngria drepanata*.

Syngria drepanata, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 128. figg. 35, 35 a (♂)¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).—AMAZONS¹.

One specimen, a female, from Chiriqui, merely differing from Felder and Rogenhofer's figure in being darker on the upperside.

EPIPLEMA.

Epiplema, Herrich-Schäffer, Samml. aussereur. Schmett. p. 26 (1850-58).

I retain the generic name *Epiplema* for *Erosia birostrata*, Guen.

1. *Epiplema birostrata*.

Erosia birostrata, Guen. Sp. gén. des Léop. x. p. 35¹; Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 837².

Epiplema furcillata, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 128. fig. 30³.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, in mus. D.; Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*), Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—BRAZIL^{1 2 3}.

EROSIA.

Erosia, Guenée, Sp. gén. des Léop. x. p. 34 (1857) (pars); Walker, Cat. xxiii. p. 834 (pars).

Walker in his Catalogue includes thirty-four species from Tropical America in this genus, besides numerous others from the Old World. The sexes in most of the species have the wings very differently shaped. Fourteen species are now recorded from within our limits.

1. *Erosia metachromata*.

Erosia metachromata, Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 835¹.

Hab. HONDURAS (*mus. Staudinger*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA; ANTILLES, San Domingo¹.

Central-American specimens are almost identical with Walker's type in the National Collection.

2. *Erosia incolorata*.

Erosia incolorata, Guen. Sp. gén. des Léop. x. p. 37¹; Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 838².

Hab. HONDURAS (*Dyson*²).—GUIANA^{1 2}; BRAZIL^{1 2}.

3. *Erosia cingillaria*.

Polygonia cingillaria, Geyer, in Hübner's Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett. v. p. 14, figg. 849, 850¹.

Erosia cingillaria, Guen. Sp. gén. des Léop. x. p. 38²; Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 838³.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*), Taboga I. (*J. J. Walker*).—BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro^{1 2 3}.

Varies considerably in colour, some specimens being much darker than others.

4. *Erosia lacerotaria*.

Erosia lacerotaria, Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 841¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panajachel 5000 feet, Senahu, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).—AMAZONS¹.

Guatemalan specimens are almost identical with Walker's type in the Saunders collection, now in the Oxford Museum.

5. *Erosia demptaria*.

Erosia demptaria, Walk. Cat. xxvi. p. 1626¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Tonalapa in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA¹; BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro.

Of this species we have received four specimens, three males and one female; the latter has the wings very distinctly marked.

6. *Erosia opigena*, sp. n. (Tab. LIII. figg. 1, ♂; 2, ♀.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries white; the primaries with the base and the costal and outer margins thickly streaked with fine brown lines, an indistinct white line crossing near the base from the costal to the inner margin, and a narrow brown line extending from the costal margin near the apex to the inner margin nearest the anal angle, the line nearest the apex reddish-brown, the fringe brown; the secondaries with the base and the outer half streaked with fine brown lines, which are darker near the anal angle, a narrow brown line crossing the middle of the wing, but not extending either to the costal or inner margin; the underside white, the primaries with a rather short, broad, black submarginal band: head, thorax, and abdomen brown, the latter banded with white, the antennæ and legs pale brown.—*Female.* Pale fawn-colour, the primaries with brown lines crossing the wings as in the male, and with a large indistinct brown spot at the end of the cell, the secondaries with more numerous brown lines. Expanse, ♂ ♀, $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Cerro Zunil 4000 to 5000 feet (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*in mus. Staudinger*), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Some specimens of this species are much more distinctly marked than others. We figure a rather well-marked pair from the Volcan de Chiriqui, whence we have received numerous males, but only one female.

7. *Erosia incisaria*. (Tab. LIII. figg. 3, ♂; 4, ♀.)

Erosia incisaria, Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 842¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, Panima and Senahu in Vera Paz, Cerro Zunil 4000 to 5000 feet, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet, Caché, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet, Caldera (*Champion*).—AMAZONS, Ega¹.

A common insect in the southern part of our region. It varies considerably in colour and size. We figure a pair from the Volcan de Chiriqui.

8. *Erosia acalis*.

Nedusia acalis, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 128. fig. 25¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panima, Sinanja, and Sabo in Vera Paz (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Caché, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

This species varies from almost white to pale fawn-colour. We have received a large series from Chiriqui. The females are generally darker than the males.

9. *Erosia omana*, sp. n. (Tab. LIII. fig. 5, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries pale brown, slightly irrorated with darker scales at the base; the primaries crossed from the apex to the inner margin by a narrow reddish-brown line, a narrow brown line crossing from the costal margin and joining the other line below the apex; the secondaries crossed about the middle by a narrow brown line, the outer margin thickly irrorated with very fine greyish lines; the fringe brown; the underside pale brown: head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ, and legs pale brown. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*), Panama city (*J. J. Walker*).

Four specimens.

10. *Erosia cassera*, sp. n. (Tab. LIII. figg. 6, ♂; 7, ♀.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries dark brown, irrorated with grey and black scales; the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by three indistinct waved brown lines—the first near the base, the second near the middle, and the third just beyond the cell; the secondaries crossed about the middle from the costal to the inner margin by two dark brown lines; the fringe dark brown; the underside pale brown, the costal margin and the apex of the primaries yellowish-brown, thickly streaked with fine dark brown lines: head, thorax, and abdomen dark brown, the antennæ and legs brown.—*Female* slightly paler in colour. Expanse, ♂ 1¼, ♀ 1½ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).

A very distinct species allied to *E. incisaria*, Walk. Two males and one female.

11. *Erosia* (?) *carilla*, sp. n. (Tab. LIII. fig. 8, ♂.)

Male. Primaries pale brown, crossed from about the middle of the costal margin by two fine brown lines forming an elongated V-shaped marking; secondaries pale chrome-yellow, brownish at the base; the underside as above, but without markings: head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ, and legs brown. Expanse 1½ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen.

12. *Erosia ocalea*, sp. n. (Tab. LIII. fig. 9, ♀.)

Female. Primaries and secondaries pale brown, irrorated with dark brown and grey scales, the costal margin

of the primaries with a few white dots towards the apex; the underside pale greyish-brown, without markings: head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ, and legs brown. Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens, neither of them in good condition.

13. *Erosia* — ?

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen, of an apparently distinct species, but not in sufficiently good condition for identification.

14. *Erosia ora*, sp. n. (Tab. LIII. fig. 10, ♀.)

Female. Primaries and secondaries brown; the primaries crossed beyond the middle from the costal to the inner margin by a fine waved white line shaded with reddish-brown on the inner side; the secondaries with a whitish-brown streak along the inner margin extending from the base almost to the anal angle, this streak crossed near the anal angle by a rather wide brown band, below which the wing is reddish-brown; the fringe dark brown; the underside dull blackish-brown: head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ, and legs dark brown. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

Two specimens.

SCHIDAX.

Schidax, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 315 (1816); Guenée, Sp. gén. des Léop. x. p. 39; Walker, Cat. xxiii. p. 853.

1. *Schidax squammaria*.

Schidax squammularia, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 315¹.

Schidax squammaria, Hübn. Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett. i. p. 27, figg. 161, 162²; Guen. Sp. gén. des Léop. x. p. 43³; Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 854⁴; Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 345⁵.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon, San Juan, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*), Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA^{3 4}; GUIANA, Surinam²; AMAZONS⁵, Ega⁴; BRAZIL⁴, Rio Janeiro⁴.

As Guenée remarks³, this appears to be a common species throughout Tropical America.

2. *Schidax anosectaria*.

Schidax anosectaria, Guen. Sp. gén. des Léop. x. p. 40¹; Walk. Cat. xxiii. p. 854².

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*), Dos Arroyos in Guerrero 1000 feet (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).—SOUTH AMERICA^{1 2}.

I believe this insect to be a pale form of *S. squammaria*, Hübn. The only locality given by Guenée is "South America."